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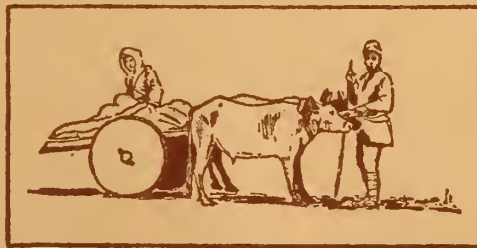
AMERICAN MEDICAL WORK IN TURKEY.

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO MEET GREAT NEEDS.

FACTS ESPECIALLY RELATING TO THE

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING

SCHOOL FOR NURSES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



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Facts especially relating to
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at Constantinople

With Reports for 1904-1905



FRONT VIEW OF PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, CONSTANTINOPLE
Designed by A. D. E. Hamlin, Professor of Architecture, Columbia University, New York

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOSPITAL

The American Hospital and Training School for Nurses at Constantinople, Turkey, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1905. Its office is at No. 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors is composed as follows :

WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN.
HENRY O. DWIGHT, LL.D.
CHARLES H. RICHARDS, D.D.
GEORGE WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D.
DUNHAM WHEELER.
JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

CHARLES C. CREEGAN, D.D.
EDWIN H. BAKER.
ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.
JAMES S. H. UMSTED.
OMAR H. CARRINGTON.
BURTON JAMES LEE, M.D.

The officers are as follows :

WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN, President.
GEORGE WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., Vice-President.
JAMES S. H. UMSTED, Secretary.
EDWIN H. BAKER, Treasurer.

THOMAS SPEES CARRINGTON, M.D., Surgeon in Charge.

The purpose of this institution is to furnish free medical and surgical treatment to the Turkish poor and to supply the Empire with trained nurses.

The organization is wholly independent.

Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., bankers, No. 59 Wall Street, New York, are the fiscal agents and all cheques should be made payable to them.

Medical Needs of the Turkish People

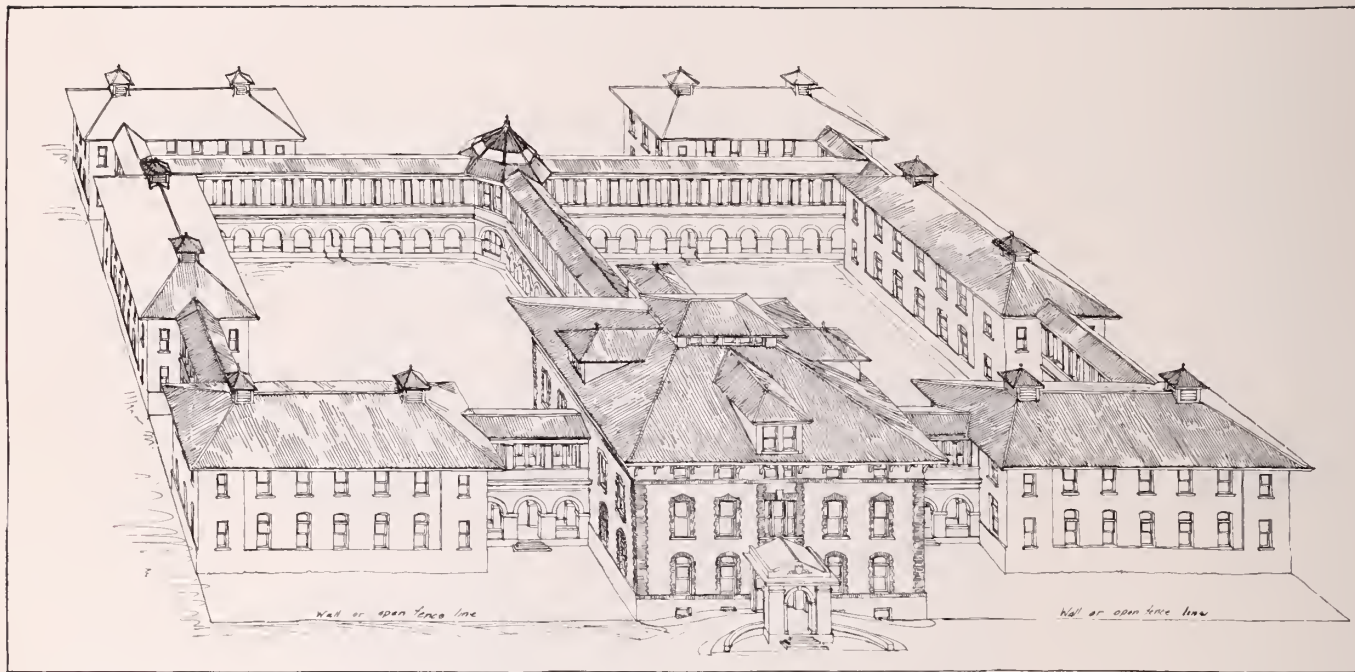
In few countries of like magnitude is there so great need of modern methods in sanitary and medical affairs as there is in the Ottoman Empire. Efforts are being made to arouse the Turkish people to the existing conditions, and the high importance of remedying them, and Americans can justly claim credit for inspiring and accomplishing a large part of what has been done and what is now doing in the direction of fighting disease and imparting education along public health and hygienic lines. But although much has been accomplished that is gratifying to our national pride, it is after all but a trifle in comparison with the field calling for development. Only moderate knowledge of the actual situation is necessary to convince one that the work to be done appeals to the highest instincts of humanity and philanthropy.

Outside the Capital and a few coast towns, the surgical work is almost entirely in the hands of Americans, and over the whole of the interior of Asia Minor and Kurdistan (270,000 square miles in extent and with a population of 12,000,000) there are to-day only five small hospitals, located at Aintab, Cesarea, Mardin, Marsovan and Van. Besides the American doctors at these centers, there are six others stationed at various points in the country who are doing good work preliminary to the opening of new institutions. These men and women form points from which radiate much of the light on hygienic subjects to be had in this vast country. The simplest laws governing health have never been heard of by the people. The infant mortality is tremendous (over fifty per cent.); tuberculosis, smallpox and other contagious diseases stalk through the land. Thousands upon thousands become blind and crippled, and the suffering, especially among women and children, is appalling. Under these circumstances it seemed well-nigh hopeless to expect to bring about reforms, and

it was while studying such conditions that Dr. Carrington hit upon the plan of supplying native trained nurses who should be thoroughly educated and competent to instruct their own people. Six years ago the first training school was opened in his hospital at Marsovan, and it has been a success from its inception. But its capacity is very small. The demand for nurses now is enormous. All the hospitals could use them. The schools want them and the opening for private nursing is practically unlimited. Under such pressure, with a whole nation calling for trained nurses, the new hospital and training school to be erected in Constantinople seems imperative.



DR. CARRINGTON AND THE FIRST TRAINING CLASS FOR NURSES



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HOSPITAL BUILDING TO BE ERECTED IN CONSTANTINOPLE

PLANS FOR THE WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The Directors of the American Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Constantinople propose to carry on the work in the following manner :

In order that there may be no delay while the new quarters are under construction, the hospital will be started at once in a large rented house near the American College for Girls in Scutari, a district of Constantinople. The plans for the new building provide that it shall cost, when completed, \$100,000, and shall have a capacity of two hundred beds.

The building is to be on the pavilion plan, each pavilion two stories high, built of stone and to cost, when finished, \$10,000. The administration block is to be three stories high and to cost \$20,000. The administration block and two pavilions are to be built first at a total cost of \$40,000. This will provide accommodations for sixty-four patients and a full training class. Other pavilions to the number of four will be added as early as practicable. Each pavilion will be divided into four wards for eight patients each, and four private rooms. The administration block will contain the offices, kitchen, operating department, nurses' sleeping and class rooms and such other apartments as are necessary for a well-equipped hospital.

When the new buildings are finished there will be a modern training school for nurses with accommodations for not less than fifty students, one American trained nurse as superintendent and two American trained nurses as her assistants, and it is expected that the students of the training school will be able to take courses of lectures on scientific subjects with the higher classes of the College for Girls.

It is contemplated to establish, as soon as possible, a system of district nursing, modeled after those organizations so successfully carried on in London. In this way we can supply

free trained nurses for the homes and harems, and where women and children cannot be moved to the hospital, help and comfort can be sent to them at once. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that such messengers of mercy have in the past invariably been welcomed with open arms.



CHILDREN OF TURKEY FOR WHOM WE ARE WORKING

large scale can be accomplished until some such organized effort as now proposed through these nurses is systematically carried out.

At present children, and old persons with chronic diseases, are left to lie weeks and often months in filth and agony until mercifully released by death. It is the purpose to seek out such cases, and by example and instruction through the nurses save unnecessary suffering and reform public opinion in regard to the care of the sick.

Trachoma, the most terrible and prevalent of contagious diseases of the eye in Oriental lands, is causing blindness in thousands of little ones each year. Parents have not the least conception of its cause or how to prevent its spread, and while it could be practically stamped out in a few years by ordinary precaution and modern methods of treatment, nothing on a

Extract from a letter from Hon. John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, to Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington, Surgeon in Charge of the American Hospital and Training School in Constantinople, Turkey :

Legation of the United States,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

August 7, 1905.

My Dear Dr. Carrington :

. . . An “up to date” hospital will prove a boon here and I am sure that all your friends will welcome your return to Turkey as chief of the hospital staff; and I am quite of the opinion that no greater humanitarian or philanthropic enterprise could be undertaken than the establishment of a training school for nurses, as the customs of the country render the nurse in most cases a more important factor in the family than the doctor, and while there are many doctors, a nurse of any kind is rare and a good one almost impossible to find . . .

Wishing you success in your new undertaking, I remain, yours very sincerely,

JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN.

To Dr. THOS. S. CARRINGTON,
105 East 22d Street,
New York City.

MEDICAL WORK IN THE INTERIOR OF TURKEY

AINTAB, in Southern Asia Minor; the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital, controlled by independent Board of Directors. Surgeon in charge, F. D. Shepard, M.D.; Associate Physicians, Drs. Caroline F. Hamilton and Havsep Bezjian; Nursing staff, Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge and Miss Charlotte Grant. This hospital has thirty-two beds, in which two hundred and forty-one cases were cared for last year. It has a very large out-patient department, where 54,694 treatments, visits, etc., were made in 1904.

CESAREA, Central Asia Minor, American Christian Hospital, controlled by an independent Board of Directors. Surgeon in charge, William S. Dodd, M.D.; Associate Surgeon, Wilfred M. Post, M.D.; Nursing Superintendent, Miss E. D. Cushman; Associates, Miss Lillian F. Cole and Miss Grace North. This medical work was founded as a dispensary in 1886. The hospital was built in 1900 and is doing a great work for Central Turkey. Last year 461 operations were performed and 8,186 cases were treated in the out-patient department. The building is beautifully situated and has a capacity of seventy beds.

ERZROOM, Northeastern Turkey, Dispensary. Herbert L. Underwood, Missionary Physician in charge; Ida S. Stapleton, M.D., Physician in charge of work for women and children. Report for year not out.

HARPOOT, Eastern Central Turkey, Dispensary. Missionary Physician in charge, H. H. Atkinson, M.D. At this point a large number of out-patients are treated annually and a hospital building is greatly needed. The proposed Annie Tracy Riggs memorial hospital is to be erected here. Dr. Atkinson will be surgeon in charge, and it is reported that a nursing staff has already left for the field.

HADJIN, Southern Turkey, Dispensary. Meda Hess, M.D., Missionary Physician in charge. Dr. Hess reports that Hadjin is a city of 20,000 people and there has never been a physician located there until her arrival in October, 1904.

MARDIN, Southeastern Turkey, American Board Hospital. Surgeon in charge, D. M. B. Thom, M.D. This is a small hospital at a very important point, as it is the only one for a great territory in the southeastern portion of the empire. During the past year eighty-four operations were performed and four hundred and eighty-seven out-patients treated.

MARSOVAN, sixty miles south of the Black Sea coast in Northern Asia Minor. Anatolia College Hospital. American Board institution. Acting Surgeon in charge, Jesse K. Mardin, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, Nadim Zamdaljizada, M.D.; Superintendent of Training School, Miss Priscilla Baldwin; Assistant, Miss Lusaper Dorigian. This hospital was founded and carried to completion by Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington between the years 1897 and 1904. There are three good substantial buildings, a modern operating room and beds for forty patients, with a large out-patient department where thousands are treated annually. It was in connection with this hospital that the first modern training school for nurses in the Turkish Empire was opened in 1900. Last year three hundred and eleven patients were received in the hospital and two hundred and fifteen surgical operations were performed.

SIVAS, Central Asia Minor, Dispensary. Missionary Physician in charge, Charles Ernest Clark, M.D. A small hospital has been started this year with four beds in Dr. Clark's residence, and it is believed that it will increase so rapidly that it will push the doctor out of his home if new quarters are not found for it.

VAN, Eastern Turkey, American Board Hospital. Surgeon in charge, Clarence D. Ussher, M.D.; Nursing Superintendent, Sister Clara. A new hospital building with a capacity of fifty beds has been erected at this point and is already well known over a wide

field. The dispensary which has been open some years treats large numbers of the poor annually.

These institutions are either under the American Board or an outgrowth of its work. The men and women in charge are all missionary physicians, or if not appointed as such, are entirely in sympathy with the high purposes of the Board. There is no other avenue through which an Oriental people can more speedily become acquainted with the true spirit of Christianity than that of the hospital where the gentle and loving care of the trained nurse and the watchful oversight of the doctor bring back health to the body and comfort to the burdened soul. It is practically an every day experience for the medical worker to have some of the patients seek the motive for the services rendered to them. Thousands of times has the writer been asked, "Why have you left your home to come to this country and work for us, doctor?" Such a question opens the way for bringing to the inquirer the first light of Christ's teachings, devotion to and sacrifice for others.



AN IMPROVISED TURKISH AMBULANCE

